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Globalization and interdependence: role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Denise **McQuade** (Ireland)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 55 (see A/64/422, para. 2). Action on sub-item (a) was taken at the 30th, 33rd, 36th, 40th and 41st meetings, on 3, 10 and 19 November and 4 and 9 December 2009. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/64/SR.30, 33, 36, 40 and 41).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/64/L.13 and A/C.2/64/L.63

2. At the 30th meeting, on 3 November, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Development cooperation with middle-income countries" (A/C.2/64/L.13), which read:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* the outcomes of the United Nations major international conferences and summits, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome, as well as the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions,

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in four parts, under the symbol A/64/422 and Add.1-3.

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"*Reaffirming* its resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007, entitled 'Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system', in which the Assembly recognized that middle-income developing countries still face significant challenges in the area of poverty eradication and that efforts to address those challenges should be supported in order to ensure that achievements made to date are sustained, including through support to the effective development of comprehensive cooperation policies,

"*Recalling* its resolution 63/223 of 19 December 2008,

"*Emphasizing* that middle-income countries must take primary responsibility for their own development, and that their national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of middle-income countries, while taking into account their specific national conditions,

"*Noting* that national averages based on criteria such as per capita income do not always reflect the actual particularities and development needs of the middle-income countries, and recognizing the significant diversity of middle-income countries,

"*Concerned* that, despite the achievements obtained and efforts made by middle-income countries, a significant number of people are still living in poverty and inequalities still remain,

"*Recognizing* the need to support the actions taken by middle-income countries to address their particular challenges,

"*Acknowledging* the vulnerability of middle-income countries to external shocks,

"*Also acknowledging* the negative effects of the current global financial and economic crisis on the development efforts of middle-income countries, and recognizing that these effects are threatening to unravel many of the development gains of the recent past, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Expressing deep concern* that some middle-income countries are highly indebted and, as such, are at risk of severe debt distress, particularly with the onset of the current global financial and economic crisis,

"*Recognizing* that climate change is one of the challenges to the development efforts of middle-income countries,

"*Taking note* of the outcomes of the international conferences on development cooperation with middle-income countries held in Madrid, El Salvador and Windhoek, and the regional conference on the theme 'Increasing the competitiveness of African middle-income countries', held in Cairo,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Recognizes* that middle-income countries still face significant challenges in their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and, in that regard,

underlines the importance of international support through various forms, that is, in accordance with national priorities and development policies, to address the development needs of middle-income countries;

"3. *Acknowledges* the efforts made and successes achieved by many middle-income countries to eradicate poverty and achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, as well as their significant contribution to global and regional development and economic stability;

"4. *Recognizes* the solidarity of middle-income countries with other developing countries with a view to supporting their development efforts, including in the context of South-South and triangular cooperation;

"5. *Invites* the United Nations development system to enhance its support to middle-income countries and to improve its coordination and exchange of experiences with other international organizations, international financial institutions and regional organizations in this field as well as to align the programming of its activities more closely with national development strategies while targeting specific existing and emerging needs of middle-income countries;

"6. *Invites* the international community, including international financial institutions, to enhance their support to the development efforts of middle-income countries through targeted and substantial technical assistance, while taking into account their national priorities and development policies and by promoting new partnerships and cooperation arrangements, including bilateral arrangements, as well as by working in competent multilateral, regional and international forums, in support of national development strategies;

"7. *Calls* on the international community to undertake immediate measures to address the new and additional challenges that the current economic and financial crisis has imposed on middle-income countries;

"8. *Underscores* the need for sustained efforts towards achieving debt sustainability in middle-income countries in order to avoid a debt crisis, and in this regard emphasizes the need for coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring;

"9. *Calls* on developed countries to support middle-income countries through the provision of resources, technology transfer and capacity-building in order to overcome their development challenges, including those posed by climate change;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution at its sixty-fifth session, and decides to include in its provisional agenda, under the item 'Globalization and interdependence', a sub-item entitled 'Development cooperation with middle-income countries'."

3. At its 41st meeting, on 9 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Development cooperation with middle-income countries" (A/C.2/64/L.63), submitted by the Vice Chairperson of the Committee, Mohamed

Cherif Diallo (Guinea), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.13.

4. At the same meeting, upon the proposal of the Chairperson, the Committee agreed to waive the relevant provision of rule 120 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and proceeded to act on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.63.

5. Also at the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.63 had no programme budget implications.

6. Also at the 41st meeting, a statement was made by the Vice-Chairperson (Guinea), in the course of which he orally corrected draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.63 (see A/C.2/64/SR.41).

7. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of Belarus, in his capacity as facilitator of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.63 (see A/C.2/64/SR.41).

8. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.63, as orally corrected (see para. 21, draft resolution I).

9. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.63, draft resolution A/C.2/62/L.13 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

B. Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.16

10. At the 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Towards a New International Economic Order" (A/C.2/64/L.16).

11. At the 40th meeting, on 4 December, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 108 to none, with 52 abstentions (see para. 21, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour:

Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts

[1] Subsequently, the delegations of Belarus and Togo indicated that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour.

and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

13. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made before the vote by the representative of the United States; statements were made after the vote by the representatives of Peru, Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), Chile, Colombia, Canada and Cuba (see A/C.2/64/SR.40).

C. Draft resolutions A/C.2/64/L.41 and A/C.2/64/L.61

14. At the 36th meeting, on 19 November, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence" (A/C.2/64/L.41), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 53/169 of 15 December 1998, 54/231 of 22 December 1999, 55/212 of 20 December 2000, 56/209 of 21 December 2001, 57/274 of 20 December 2002, 58/225 of 23 December 2003, 59/240 of 22 December 2004, 60/204 of 22 December 2005, 61/207 of 20 December 2006, 62/199 of 19 December 2007 and 63/222 of 19 December 2008 on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence,

"*Recalling also* the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 63/224 of 19 December 2008, entitled 'Towards a New International Economic Order',

"*Recalling* its resolution 63/303 of 9 July 2009, entitled 'Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development',

"*Recalling also* its resolution 63/199 of 19 December 2008, entitled 'International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization',

"*Recalling further* the 2005 World Summit Outcome and all relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular those that have built upon the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in the economic, social and related fields, including Assembly resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

"*Reaffirming* that the United Nations has a central role in promoting international cooperation for development and in promoting policy coherence on global development issues, including in the context of globalization and interdependence,

"*Reaffirming also* the resolve expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people,

"*Recognizing* that globalization, driven largely by economic liberalization and technology, implies that the economic performance of a country is increasingly affected by factors outside its geographical borders and that maximizing in an equitable manner the benefits of globalization requires developing responses to globalization through a strengthened global partnership for development to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Expressing concern* that the current multiple crises aggravate the existing international situation and have a negative impact on the development prospects of developing countries, while threatening to further widen the gap between developed and developing countries, including the technological and income gap,

"*Reaffirming its strong support* for fair and inclusive globalization and the need to translate growth into eradication of poverty and, in this regard, its resolve to make the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including for women and young people, a central objective of relevant national and international policies as well as national development strategies, including poverty reduction and eradication strategies, as part of efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Recognizes with serious concern* the negative impact of the current financial and economic crises, particularly on developing countries in view of their limited capacity to facilitate export, secure access to credit and pursue effective countercyclical macroeconomic policies, and on the ability to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

"3. *Recognizes* that the present financial crisis and the response measures adopted by the Governments of the affected countries have

underlined the important role of the public sector in guaranteeing a safe and stable economic environment;

"4. *Also recognizes* that policies that link economic and social development are required to reduce inequalities within and among countries and guarantee that the poor and vulnerable groups benefit from economic growth and development;

"5. *Further recognizes* the need to pursue those policies at all levels to enable developing countries to pursue both economic growth and social security, in accordance with their national development priorities, including by implementing social protection floors, as appropriate, and in that regard invites the international community, including the specialized agencies and the international financial institutions, to continue working together to assist, as appropriate and upon request, developing countries in their efforts;

"6. *Reiterates* that macroeconomic policies should be aimed at sustaining high rates of inclusive economic growth, full employment, poverty eradication and low and stable inflation and should seek to minimize domestic and external imbalances to ensure that the benefits of growth reach all people, especially the poor, and calls upon all countries to enhance their social protection policies, where appropriate, including through universal access to basic economic and social infrastructure and inclusive social services, as well as capacity-building, taking special care of women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities;

"7. *Recognizes* that greater consistency is required among macroeconomic, trade, aid, financial and environmental policies to support the common aim of making globalization work for all;

"8. *Stresses* the need for better mechanisms and institutions to address systemic weaknesses and enhance the coherence, complementarity and coordination of inclusive and transparent global economic policymaking;

"9. *Underlines* the fact that economies exist in a globalizing world where the emergence of rule-based regimes for international economic relations has meant that the space for national economic policy, that is to say the scope for domestic policies, especially in the areas of trade, investment and industrial development, is now often framed by international disciplines, commitments and global market considerations, that it is for each Government to evaluate the trade-off between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space, and that it is particularly important for developing countries, bearing in mind development goals and objectives, that all countries take into account the need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments, and, in this regard, notes with appreciation the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the concept of policy space, as articulated in the São Paulo Consensus, and the 2005 World Summit Outcome;

"10. *Recognizes* the adverse effect of the crisis in countries in special situations, including least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, and on African countries and countries emerging from conflict, as well as the specific development challenges of

middle-income countries and low-income countries with vulnerable and poor populations, and therefore calls for measures to be taken to ensure trade and market access, access to adequate financing and concessionary financing, capacity-building, strengthened support for sustainable development, financial and technical assistance, debt sustainability, measures to facilitate trade, infrastructure development, peace and security and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and for meeting previous international development commitments;

"11. *Reiterates* its call on the United Nations development system to develop a comprehensive crisis response in support of national development strategies through a coordinated approach by United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and the international financial institutions at the country level, and in this regard urges the Secretary-General to identify the resources needed to implement the crisis response and suggest how the financing gaps and resource needs could be met;

"12. *Recognizes* that the heavy debt burden endured by many developing countries often constricts their investment in domestic development, also recognizes that the current global financial and economic crises carry the possibility of undoing years of hard work and gains made in relation to the debt of developing countries, and calls for bold, encompassing initiatives and mechanisms to resolve the current debt problems of developing countries, particularly countries in Africa and the least developed countries, in an effective and equitable manner, including through debt cancellation;

"13. *Underscores* the fact that the deepening crisis threatens to increase the debt and therefore threatens the debt sustainability of developing countries, which limits the ability of those States to enact appropriate fiscal measures to mitigate the impact of the crisis or to engage in development financing, and therefore affirms that appropriate measures must be taken to mitigate the negative effects of the crisis on the indebtedness of developing States and to avoid a new debt crisis, including by making full use of existing flexibility within the Debt Sustainability Framework of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund;

"14. *Reaffirms* the commitment to provide and strengthen support with respect to the special needs of Africa, stresses that eradicating poverty, particularly in Africa, is the greatest global challenge facing the world today, and therefore underscores the importance of accelerating sustainable broad-based economic growth, which is pivotal to bringing Africa into the mainstream of the global economy;

"15. *Also reaffirms* the commitment to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, stresses, to that end, the importance of making urgent efforts to reform the international financial architecture, noting that enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the Bretton Woods institutions remains a continuous concern, and calls in this regard for further and effective progress;

"16. *Stresses* the need for increased funding for agriculture to invigorate the agricultural sector, particularly in developing countries, so as to safeguard food security, farmers' livelihoods and rural development, and encourages the close economic integration of rural areas with neighbouring urban areas and the creation of rural off-farm employment to narrow rural urban disparities, expand opportunities and encourage the retention of skilled people, including youth, in rural areas;

"17. *Recognizes* that growth strategies and labour policies need to pursue explicit employment objectives in order to achieve a reduction in poverty, and also recognizes that those policies must take into account the gender disparities in women's employment;

"18. *Notes with concern* the unprecedented rise in unemployment as a consequence of the current global financial and economic crises, and recognizes also that decent work remains one of the best routes out of poverty and, in this regard, calls upon donor countries, multilateral organizations and other development partners to assist developing countries to implement the Global Jobs Pact adopted by the International Labour Organization, including through the provision of funding, in consultation and cooperation with the International Labour Organization;

"19. *Encourages* all development partners to help strengthen and support national health and education policies and plans of developing countries by providing assistance and funding in accordance with their development needs and priorities;

"20. *Recognizes* that efficient and equitable health systems are needed to effectively implement the disease prevention, care and control programmes required to meet the specific health goals of reducing child and maternal mortality and reducing the spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria;

"21. *Also recognizes* the need for policies and measures to promote sustainable production and consumption patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead;

"22. *Stresses* the need for strengthening technology transfer commitments, providing more favourable terms for technology transfer under multilateral trading agreements and taking concrete actions to facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries in support of the implementation of their sustainable development strategies;

"23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the theme 'Globalization and development: the role of the United Nations and international financial institutions in the context of the current financial and economic crisis' under the item entitled 'Globalization and interdependence';

"24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session, under the item entitled 'Globalization and interdependence', the sub-item entitled 'Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence'."

15. At its 41st meeting, on 9 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence" (A/C.2/64/L.61), which was submitted by the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, Mohamed Cherif Diallo (Guinea), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.41.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.61 had no programme budget implications.

17. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the Vice-Chairperson (Guinea), in the course of which he orally corrected draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.61 (see A/C.2/64/SR.41).

18. Also at its 41st meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.61, as orally corrected (see para. 21, draft resolution III).

19. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Nicaragua (see A/C.2/64/SR.41).

20. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.61, draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.41 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

21. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Development cooperation with middle-income countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the outcomes of the United Nations major international conferences and summits, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2] as well as the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions,

Reaffirming its resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007, entitled "Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system", in which the General Assembly recognized that middle-income developing countries still face significant challenges in the area of poverty eradication and that efforts to address those challenges should be supported in order to ensure that achievements made to date are sustained, including through support to the effective development of comprehensive cooperation policies,

Recalling its resolution 63/223 of 19 December 2008,

Emphasizing that middle-income countries must take primary responsibility for their own development, and that their national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of middle-income countries, while taking into account their specific national conditions,

Noting that national averages based on criteria such as per capita income do not always reflect the actual particularities and development needs of middle-income countries, and recognizing the significant diversity of middle-income countries,

Recognizing that, despite the achievements obtained and efforts made by middle-income countries, a significant number of people are still living in poverty and inequalities remain, and that further investment in social services and economic opportunities are needed in order to reduce these inequalities,

Recognizing also the actions that middle-income countries have taken to address their particular challenges and the needs of their people, and the need for further international efforts to support middle-income countries in this regard,

Acknowledging the negative effects of the current global financial and economic crisis on the development efforts of middle-income countries, which are vulnerable to external shocks,

Expressing concern that some middle-income countries are highly indebted and face increased challenges to their long-term debt sustainability,

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

Recognizing that climate change is one of the challenges to sustainable development of middle-income countries,

Taking note of the outcomes of the international conferences on development cooperation with middle-income countries held in Madrid,[3] El Salvador[4] and Windhoek,[5] and the regional conference on the theme "Increasing the competitiveness of African middle-income countries", held in Cairo,[6]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[7]

2. *Recognizes* that middle-income countries still face significant challenges in their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and, in that regard, underlines the importance of international support, through various forms, that is well aligned with national priorities to address the development needs of middle-income countries;

3. *Acknowledges* the efforts made and successes achieved by many middle-income countries to eradicate poverty and achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, as well as their significant contribution to global and regional development and economic stability;

4. *Also acknowledges* that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger;

5. *Recognizes* the solidarity of middle-income countries with other developing countries with a view to supporting their development efforts, including in the context of South-South and triangular cooperation;

6. *Invites* the United Nations development system, in particular the funds and programmes, and at the regional level, in accordance with their respective mandates, to improve support, as appropriate, to middle-income countries and to improve coordination and exchange of experiences with other international organizations, international financial institutions and regional organizations in this field as well as to align the programming of its activities more closely with national development strategies while targeting specific existing and emerging needs of middle-income countries;

7. *Invites* the international community, including international financial institutions, to further strengthen their support to the development efforts of middle-income countries through targeted technical assistance, provision of resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, as appropriate, while taking into account their national priorities and development policies;

8. *Acknowledges* that official development assistance is still essential for a number of middle-income countries and that it has a role to play in targeted areas, taking into account the needs and domestic resources of these countries;

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[3] A/62/71-E/2007/46, annex.

[4] A/62/483-E/2007/90, annex.

[5] A/C.2/63/3, annex.

[6] Held on 11 and 12 March 2008 to discuss how the World Bank and the African Development Bank could better align their services to the needs of the middle-income countries in Africa.

[7] A/64/253.

9. *Calls on* the international community to continue to further undertake timely, appropriate and targeted measures to address the new and additional challenges that the current economic and financial crisis has imposed on middle-income countries, on a case-by-case basis, based on the specific needs and national priorities of each of these countries;

10. *Underlines* the need for sustained efforts towards achieving debt sustainability in middle-income countries in order to avoid a debt crisis, and to that end notes and encourages further efforts by international financial institutions to enhance facilities for them;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution at its sixty-sixth session, and decides to include in its provisional agenda, under the item "Globalization and interdependence", a sub-item entitled "Development cooperation with middle-income countries".

Draft resolution II
Towards a New International Economic Order

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations to promote the economic advancement and social progress of all peoples,

Recalling the principles of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, as set out in resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI), respectively, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session, on 1 May 1974,

Taking into account the fact that the year 2009 marks the thirty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration and the Programme of Action,

Recalling its resolution 63/224 of 19 December 2008,

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1]

Recalling the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the development goals and objectives contained therein, and recognizing the vital role played by those conferences and summits in shaping a broad development vision and in identifying commonly agreed objectives,

Concerned that the current international economic, financial, energy and food crises, as well as the challenges posed by climate change, aggravate the existing international situation and have a negative impact on the development prospects of developing countries, while threatening to further widen the gap between developed and developing countries, including the technological and income gap,

1. *Reaffirms* the need to continue working towards a new international economic order based on the principles of equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest, cooperation and solidarity among all States;

2. *Decides* to continue considering the international economic situation and its impact on development during the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, and in that regard requests the Secretary-General to include in his next report, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", an overview of the major international economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development, and of the role of the United Nations in addressing these issues, in the light of the relevant principles contained in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

Draft resolution III
Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 62/199 of 19 December 2007 and 63/222 of 19 December 2008 on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence,

Recalling also the Monterrey Consensus[1] of the International Conference on Financing for Development and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[2]

Recalling further its resolution 63/303 of 9 July 2009 on the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 63/199 of 19 December 2008 on social justice for a fair globalization, in which the Assembly took note with interest of the adoption of the Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization,[3]

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome[4] and all relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular those that have built upon the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in the economic, social and related fields, including Assembly resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a central role in promoting international cooperation for development and in promoting policy coherence on global development issues, including in the context of globalization and interdependence,

Reaffirming also the resolve expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[5] to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all,

Recognizing that globalization, driven largely by economic liberalization and technology, implies that the economic performance of a country is increasingly affected by factors outside its geographical borders and that maximizing in an equitable manner the benefits of globalization requires developing responses to globalization through a strengthened global partnership for development to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirming its strong support for fair and inclusive globalization and the need to translate growth into reduction of poverty and, in this regard, its resolve to make

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[1] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[3] A/63/538-E/2009/4, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] See resolution 55/2.

the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including for women and young people, a central objective of relevant national and international policies as well as national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies, as part of efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[6]

2. *Recognizes* that some countries have successfully adapted to the changes and have benefited from globalization but that many others, especially the least developed countries, have remained marginalized in the globalizing world economy, and recognizes also that, as stated in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[5] the benefits are very unevenly shared, while the costs are unevenly distributed;

3. *Reaffirms* the need for the United Nations to play a fundamental role in the promotion of international cooperation for development and the coherence, coordination and implementation of development goals and actions agreed upon by the international community, and resolves to strengthen coordination within the United Nations system in close cooperation with all other multilateral financial, trade and development institutions in order to support sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development;

4. *Welcomes* the joint crisis initiative launched by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination in 2009 to provide coordination on social protection floors, which aims at advocating for and advising on the provision of social protection floors and public spending in ways that will both kick-start growth and support more inclusive and sustainable social and economic development;

5. *Recognizes* that policies which link economic and social development can contribute to reducing inequalities within and among countries with a view to guaranteeing that the poor and vulnerable groups maximize their benefits from economic growth and development;

6. *Notes with concern* the unprecedented rise in unemployment as a consequence of the current global financial and economic crisis, and recognizes that decent work remains one of the best routes out of poverty, and, in this regard, invites donor countries, multilateral organizations and other development partners to consider assisting developing countries to implement the resolution entitled "Recovering from the crisis: a Global Jobs Pact" adopted by the International Labour Conference at its ninety-eighth session, in consultation and cooperation with the International Labour Organization;

7. *Stresses* the need for all countries to harness knowledge and technology and stimulate innovation if they are to improve their competitiveness and benefit from trade and investment, and, in this regard, underlines the importance of concrete actions to facilitate transfer of technology under fair, transparent and mutually agreed terms to developing countries in support of the implementation of their sustainable development strategies;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence" the sub-item entitled "Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence".

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[6] A/64/310.